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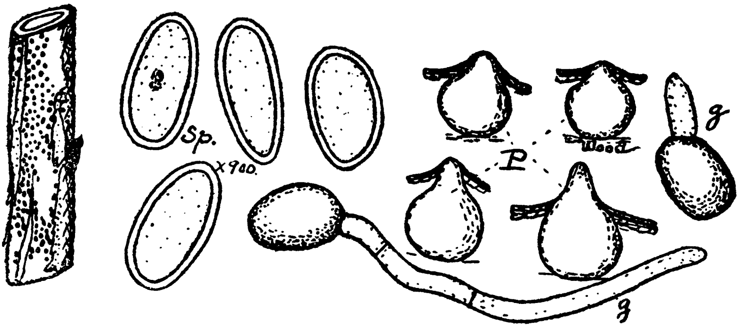
A NEW SPECIES OF NAEMOSPHAERA.

W. A. KELLERMAN.

Inspecting some old stems of the common Prickly Lettuce—*Lactuca virosa* L. (or as some of the American botanists are calling the plant: Lactuca scariola var. integrifolia) a large quantity of a sphaeropsidaceous fungus was found. The stems of the host had been cut with the scythe late in the previous summer and lay exposed on a partly sodded hillside with southern exposure. In some cases the epidermis of the stem remained intact and then only the tips of barely protruding pycnidial beaks could be seen, but they were usually so abundant as to mark off quite large darkened areas, sometimes several inches in length. Where the epidermis was weathered away the beaks were fully exposed; sometimes the cortex also had disappeared and then the old pycnidia were seen seated directly on the woody portion of the stem.

An examination of the spores showed that they were of the *Sphaeropsis* type — being one-celled — and deeply colored. In that genus, however, the pycnidium is not beaked, and hence a closer affinity is shown to *Sphaeronaema.* Saccardo's first list of species of this genus (Sylloge Vol. 4) is divided into two sections, namely, *Eu-sphaeronaema* [Sporulae subhyalinae], and *Naemosphaera* [Sporulae coloratae]. Only two species were listed in the last section. In Sylloge, Vol. 10, Naemosphaera is listed as a genus and five additional species are enumerated. To this list must be added the species here described which may be named *Naemosphaera lactucicola.*

The accompanying figures illustrate the species in question. A twig is shown natural size in the Fig. Four pycnidia with indication of epidermis, slightly magnified are illustrated in Fig. (P.)



NAEMOSPHAERA LACTUCICOLA Kellerm. To the left a stem of Lactuca virosa showing cluster of pycnidia; these removed and enlarged are shown at P, the fragments of epidermis indicated also. Four spores (sp.) are figured in outline, x 900; also 2 germinating spores (g).

Spores are shown in Fig. (Sp.). It was found that the spores readily germinated in water and still more freely in a decoction made from Lactuca stems, the germ tube appearing within 24 hours. A few germinated spores are shown in the Fig. at *g*.

The diagnosis of the species may be given as follows:

NÆMOSPHÆRA LACTUCICOLA Kellerm. n. sp. — Pycnidia beaked, clustered but distinct, occupying large areas, deeply seated, at maturity barely perforating the epidermis, black, brittle, globular to pyriform, 150-250μ in diameter, ending in a rather broad beak of varying length but usually about one-half that of the pycnidium; spores brown with an olivaceous tint, broadly oval or oblong, not septate, 18-24 x 7-12μ.

On old stems of Lactuca virosa, Columbus, Ohio. April 15, 1904. (Kellerman, 4208.)

MINOR MYCOLOGICAL NOTES. IV.

W. A. KELLERMAN.

UNCINULA PARVULA. — When examining herbarium specimens of various species of Uncinula recently, it was found that my copy of *"No. 149, Uncinula polychaetae B. & C., A. B. Seymour & F. S. Earle, on Celtis occidentalis, Starkville, Miss."* contained both Uncinula polychaeta and Uncinula parvula. These were mostly on separate leaves but in one case both species grew intermixed on the same leaf. Of S. M. Tracy's *"Plants of the Gulf States, No. 8273, Uncinula polychaeta B. & C., on Celtis occidentalis, Weatherford, Texas, Oct. 20, 1902,"* the copy belonging to the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg, [Acc. No. 2263] is not as named, but exclusively Uncinula parvula Cke. & Peck.

MYCOLOGICAL FLORA OF CEDAR POINT. — This locality is a sand spit opposite Sandusky Bay, on the Southern shore of Lake Erie. Its length is about six or seven miles, mostly only 500 to 2,000 feet in width except the upper (outermost) portion which for the distance of nearly a mile is from 3,000 to 4,000 feet across. In this widened apex are a couple of swales and most of the season ponds remain of considerable area. The sandy soil supports no sod generally, but a herbaceous flora of perhaps 300 species grows with some luxuriance. The bog and aquatic plants are abundant on the Bay side of the spit where the outline is very irregular, one or two of the recesses or bayous occupying considerable area. The trees are rather abundant throughout — the Cottonwood, Willows and Oaks (especially the black, and shingle Oaks) are abundant and many other species occur in lesser quantity. The mycologic flora is more abundant than would be expected perhaps. The following species have been collected.